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German Democratic Republic

FDD Abstract of [REDACTED]

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REASONS FOR NONFULFILLMENT OF JANUARY 1952 QUOTAS AT CERTAIN NON-FERROUS ORE MINES (1 p; German;  
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This document is a typewritten copy of a letter, dated 18 February 1952, from Minister Selbmann of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Ore-Mining, to the Industrial Department of the Soviet Control Commission, in Berlin-Karlshorst. The letter constitutes an account of the reasons for nonfulfillment of the January 1952 quota in certain non-ferrous ore mines, as follows:

1) Copper ore (Mansfeld Combine "Wilhelm Pieck", Eisleben). The January 1952 quota could not be fulfilled because of work stoppages, caused by wear and tear on ~~equipment~~, and the shortage of 9-25-millimeter steel cable. The result was a production loss of 2,402 tons. Furthermore, considerable man-hours were lost because weather conditions delayed bus and train traffic. Measures taken to alleviate these difficulties, which make possible the fulfillment of the ~~quota~~ copper-ore output quota for the first quarter of 1952, were: a) procurement of 26.3 tons of steel cable from the CSR; and b) realization of the current allocations through conferences with VVB TEWA (Federation of People-Owned Enterprises for Industrial Iron Products and Tools), in Chemnitz.

2) Lead-ore concentrate (VEB "Albert Funk", Freiberg). The January 1952 quota was only 79.7 percent fulfilled, because of a shortage of workers and the breakdown of 50 percent of the electric locomotives. The delivery of additional electric locomotives at the beginning of February will remedy the production loss.

3) Tin-ore concentrate (VEB Altenberg). The January 1952 quota was only 72.5 percent fulfilled, because mining operations could not be started in the Roemer Shaft until 22 January (due to damage caused by fire, and the technical difficulties involved in reconstruction of the shaft). It is expected that the loss will be compensated for towards the end of the first quarter.

4) Nickel-ore deposits at Kuhschnappel (Callenberg). The opening up of the nickel-ore deposits has already been started. In 1952, a yield of 1,500 tons is expected toward the end of the third quarter, with an increase to 2,000 tons in the fourth quarter.

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